

"nigra pedibus flavis." (André calls the legs "rougès"; but his specimen must, I should think, have been discoloured, possibly by cyanide!) The labrum, sides of the prothorax, and tegulae are also yellow, and in the ♂ the clypeus also is yellow. Some of these colour details may probably vary in individuals, but hardly enough to throw any doubt on the identification of a specimen.*

A closely-related species, not yet found in Britain, is *genucinctus* Zadd. (= *annulipes* Thoms.), but this appears to be both larger and darker, and to have the stigma entirely fuscous. I have never seen a specimen, and according to Enslin it is the rarest of all the *Loderi*; but, as its distribution is said to be the same as that of *gilvipes*, it may quite possibly yet turn up in our northern districts.

Woking,

February 13th, 1919.

PRELIMINARY NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME EUROPEAN
SPECIES OF *AEOLOTHRIPS*.

BY RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.L.S.

For some time I have had in preparation an account of the *Aeolothripidae* rendered necessary by recent discoveries, but as circumstances make it impossible to complete this in the near future, I think it advisable to publish the following notes on the genus *Aeolothrips*.

a. Antennal joint 3 whitish, apically tinged with brown; wings barred.

Aeolothrips fasciatus (L.).

This common species occurs in various flowers, but I have never yet found it on heath (*Erica*) or seen it recorded from that plant. The following closely allied species would seem to be attached to *Erica*.

Aeolothrips ericae, sp. n.

♀. This species differs from *fasciatus* by the whitish antennal segments 1 and 2 and abdominal segments 2 and 3, the second abdominal segment in some specimens being brownish. The femora are lighter in colour than the tibiae, this feature being especially marked in the ♂. The wings are narrower than in *fasciatus*, with the lateral margins of "bars" more regular and approximately subparallel. The 5th antennal joint is longer in relation to the four apical joints..

* I have given a photograph of the saw of the ♀ sent to me by Konow as "*ornatus*" in Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1913 (pl. xxiii, fig. 4, *L. gilvipes* Kl.).

♂. The male is sharply distinguished by a single stout sickle-shaped spine protecting each "clasper." The basal antennal joints 1 and 2 are light, 1 being lightly tinged with brown whilst abdominal segments 2 to 4 are whitish, and the first pair of legs and all femora are very light in colour, yellowish tinged with yellowish brown.

Type. In Coll. Bagnall, University Museum, Oxford.

Hab. Occurs gregariously in the flowers of *Erica tetralix*; I have records from Haydon Bridge, Corbridge, and Harbottle in Northumberland; Ravenscar, Yorks; Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire; Ilfracombe district and Torquay, Devon; New Forest, Hants; Isle of Wight; and the Clyde and Forth areas of Scotland. The larva is carnivorous. Outside Great Britain I possess examples from Sardinia (1 ♂ only), Italy, and Spain.

Aeolothrips albicinctus Hal. is well known, while the beautiful *A. gloriosus* Bagn. is as yet only known from Sardinia.

b. Antennal joint 3 whitish; bars of wings connected at the hind-margins.

Aeolothrips conjunctus Priesner.

I think that it will be found that this is a true species; Priesner describes it as a variety of *fasciatus*. It differs from *melaleucus* Hal. (nec Uzel) in the much broader and longer white median area and narrow connecting dark margin of the fore wing as shown in Priesner's figure.

Aeolothrips melaleucus Hal. (nec Uzel).

This species comes near to *fasciatus*. The third antennal joint is wholly whitish and the fourth is yellowish basally; the whole of the fore-wing is dark brown except the base and apex and a median patch on the fore margin occupying about one-sixth the length and extending in depth to about the hind-vein. Haliday's original description may be translated as follows: "Black; base of fore-wing, a spot on mid costa and the apex white; third joint of antennae elongated, white."

This describes the species before me, whereas the one Uzel referred to *melaleuca* has both the 3rd and 4th antennal joints whitish.

I have only seen 2 ♀♀ taken at Besselsleigh, Berks, on hazel (*Corylus*), 13.vi.1914.

c. Antennal joints 3 and 4 yellowish white.

The following three species have the whole of the fore-wing brown or grey-brown except the base and apex:—

Aeolothrips tiliae Bagn., *A. versicolor* Uzel, *A. tibialis* Reut.

The species recorded by Schille as *versicolor* is referable to *tiliae*.

Aeolothrips muculosus nom. n. for *Aeolothrips melaleucus* Uzel
(nec Hal.).

Uzel's examples were found in the flowers of *Lychnis viscaria*, and in view of the discovery of several species of *Aeolothripidae* attached to special plants particular research may bring other forms to light. *Aeolothrips vittatus* Hal. is peculiar to pine and is well described by Reuter.

Aeolothrips maculosus Bagn. var. *costalis* nov.

Until it is possible to compare Uzel's examples of the species I must regard this form as a var. of *maculosus*. It differs from Uzel's description and figure of "*melaleucus*" in the "spot" on the fore-wing, which in the example before me takes the form of an elongated patch much as in *melaleucus*, and occupying about one-sixth the total length of the fore-margin. The apical half of each fore-tibia and the distal ends of the other tibiae and all tarsi are yellowish white.

Hab. ENGLAND, Yarnton, near Oxford, on ash (*Fraxinus*), Nov. 1914.

Aeolothrips parvicornis, sp. n.

♀. About the size of *tiliae*; dark brown, pterothorax and abdomen (except apical segments) varying from yellowish to red-brown. Fore-tibiae distally, extreme apices of other tibiae and all tarsi yellowish white. Antennal joints 3 and 4 yellowish, the apex of 4 lightly shaded with grey-brown, and 5 to 9 light grey-brown. Basal fourth of fore-wing clear, then a brown posteriorly-connected double bar occupying on the hind-margin 0.6 the total length of wing, and about 0.5 on the fore-margin, broken antero-medially by a large clear patch much longer than the costal length of the "bars" and extending posteriorly almost to the hind-margin much as in *conjunctus* Priesn. Antennae comparatively short and stout, with joints 3 and 4 sub-equal; relative lengths of joints 3 to 9 as follows:—

3 with stem :	4 :	5 :	6-9 :
42	40	29	33.

Hab. HUNGARY, 2 ♀ ♀, Hunszentmiklos, 2S.viii.1910. (*Horvath*).

Blaydon-on-Tyne,
January, 1920.

Longicornia in the Tunbridge Wells district, 1919.—The following notes of last season's collecting may be of interest to Coleopterists. All the species mentioned were taken within three miles of Tunbridge Wells.

Tetropium gabrieli Weise, sixteen taken from a dead standing larch-tree in a wood. I found it difficult to secure perfect specimens, as the insect sits just outside its burrow and retreats within at the slightest alarm, it is then very difficult to obtain without injury. I also met with one specimen in a timber yard in the town. *Clytus arietis* L., very common. *C. mysticus* L., very local,